

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XVI.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1883—TEN PAGES.

PRICE 5 CENTS

## WHAT IT MEANS.

HOADLY UNDER THE POLITICAL MICROSCOPE.

The Politicians at Washington Collapsed by a Big Surprise—The Republicans Fearful to 1884—The Democrats See Victory Coming—the Times of the New York Press.

WASHINGTON' October 12.—The news of the sweeping democratic victory in Ohio has thrown the politicians into confusion. The republicans feel like they have let something slip, while the democrats have not recovered from the surprise of their new possession. The result is really disheartening to republicans here. The republican papers that they take and swear by have been asserting so firmly and vigorously all along that Foraker would have 30,000 majority, that they felt no doubt of the result. When the news came that Hoadly was elected, it was so unexpected that they are utterly crushed with its terrible effect. They have been taught to regard Hoadly as not in the fight at all, but a poor, whipped, sick man who had fled the state to escape the jeers of his party friends. So, in Washington, whenever one of these office holding patriots had occasion to mention Hoadly it was done in a sneering, a derisive manner. The sneer is not visible to-night. The polished and brainy gentlemen, Judge Hoadly, is an elected governor of a great state in place of Harley Foster, who stated in Washington a few weeks since that Foraker would succeed him by from 30,000 to 40,000 majority. The New York papers all speak in terms of surprise. The Sun says: "This shows, if anything can, that the people of Ohio mean that the republican party shall go. It seems to be high time to put Ohio, with her 23 electoral votes, on the other side of the table." The World says: "It proves conclusively that the democratic successes last year were not the effects of mere ephemerae, but were the result of a solid determination on the part of the people to exercise their right of changing the political complexion of the government, and taking power from the party which has enjoyed it for nearly a quarter of a century!" The Herald says: "The results of the election indicate that had the contest been waged on strictly party instead of purely local issues, the republicans would have carried the state by a hand's breadth. It does not, therefore, follow that Tuesday's decisive victory of the out-of-the-state means a democratic victory there next year. On the contrary, the republicans may claim with no little confidence, then, as heretofore in presidential years, Ohio will be found in the column of the republican states; but the coming year may bring forth surprising changes." The Tribune says: "The Ohio republicans were over-confident. It is true that they have polled a remarkable vote, but they underestimated the desperate energy of the democracy. They did not realize fully the bad character of the republican party and the bad character of the democratic party, and Judge Hoadly's blunders, forgetting that this class of voters whom the money of the liquor dealers would reach care nothing about the character of any party or the mistakes of any candidates."

VIEW OF POLITICIANS.

In a round among the politicians who are here the following expressions were picked up:

Congressman Converse, of Ohio, voted for Hoadly and left for this city. He arrived to-night and is happy over the news. Of course he says that Ohio is certain for the democrats in 1884. Mr. Roscoe Conkling is at Chamberlain's but had no opinions that he cared to express. Secretary Lincoln still thinks Ohio is a republican state, as does Secretary Chandler. The president is reported as feeling a little blue over the result.

General Graham said: "I don't believe the result of yesterday's election in Ohio indicates that the democratic party has grown more popular in that state. If the prohibition question had been kept out of the canvass, the result would have been in favor of the republicans by a good majority. I believe a majority of the voters in Ohio and in the north generally are in favor of the republican party as against the democratic party. The republican party is stronger in a national contest than any other, for the reason that most republicans who vote against their party at state elections feel that they can not afford to do so when there is a prospect of the democrats obtaining control of the national affairs. If the republicans act wisely and bring about substantial harmony, as I think they will, they will carry the country next year." Senator Call of Florida, a native of Ohio, said: "The result of the congressional election was faulty as to Ohio has gone. "If the democrats," he said, "have elected Hoadly and lost the legislature, which is a United States senator, I can see but little advantage in the result, but if we have carried the governor and the legislature it is a victory, and very encouraging for the party in 1884."

Congressman Matson, of Indiana, said: "It was better for us to carry Ohio than to lose it, but it may not help us in 1884, in as many democrats as we will be." We will expect to carry Ohio next October, and if we should fail it will hurt us considerably. I don't like these pivotal states, where the republicans can throw such powerful influences and concentrate all their immense strength. However, I am glad we have carried the state."

First-Assistant Postmaster Hatton said: "The effect is bad for the republican party in 1884. It will also have a bad effect upon the republicans in New York, Massachusetts and Virginia, especially the latter state. Before the Ohio election, Mass. would have carried Virginia, now it is not doubtful." Ex-Senator Kelley said that the result was bad for the republicans, decidedly so, and that unless the democrats were fated to their proverbial policy of committing mistakes, their prospects for success in 1884 were excellent. He also thought that the Ohio election would greatly depress the republicans in the November states. Commissioner of Pensions Dudley took rather a hopeful view of the situation. He regarded the political situation, as far as 1884 is concerned, as uncertain. The result in Ohio was brought about by the prohibition fight, which he did not think would cut any figure next year. He was also confident that the democrats would be so crazed by their success that they would commit the usual blunders sufficient to destroy their chances to elect a president.

Colonel R. G. Ingersoll: It was a big fight. It will have a great effect. The republicans in other states will have more. The Ohio republicans have got too much, anyhow."

THE VIRGINIA CLAIM.

In reply to an inquiry to-day respecting the claim of Virginia against the government for moneys alleged to be due the state under the deposit act, Secretary Folger said: "I have not made any reply to the application, as the Virginia people have never appeared before me. Their claim is embodied in an elaborately written article, and not yet filed with the circuit court to answer them."

A STORM PRECEDED.

The following statement has been furnished by the signal office in response to inquiries with regard to the storm said to be moving

up the Atlantic coast. There are indications that a storm is moving slowly northward off the south Atlantic coast, and vessels sailing south towards Cape Hatteras would probably encounter dangerous gales on Saturday and Sunday. This storm may, however, move northeast from Hatteras and not be felt at northern stations. Reports are not sufficient to warrant a positive direction of a cyclone, but the indications look that direction.

STATE CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON' October 12.—The news of the sweeping democratic victory in Ohio has thrown the politicians into confusion. The republicans feel like they have let something slip, while the democrats have not recovered from the surprise of their new possession. The result is really disheartening to republicans here. The republican papers that they take and swear by have been asserting so firmly and vigorously all along that Foraker would have 30,000 majority, that they felt no doubt of the result. When the news came that Hoadly was elected, it was so unexpected that they are utterly crushed with its terrible effect. They have been taught to regard Hoadly as not in the fight at all, but a poor, whipped, sick man who had fled the state to escape the jeers of his party friends. So, in Washington, whenever one of these office holding patriots had occasion to mention Hoadly it was done in a sneering, a derisive manner. The sneer is not visible to-night. The polished and brainy gentlemen, Judge Hoadly, is an elected governor of a great state in place of Harley Foster, who stated in Washington a few weeks since that Foraker would succeed him by from 30,000 to 40,000 majority. The New York papers all speak in terms of surprise. The Sun says: "This shows, if anything can, that the people of Ohio mean that the republican party shall go. It seems to be high time to put Ohio, with her 23 electoral votes, on the other side of the table." The World says: "It proves conclusively that the democratic successes last year were not the effects of mere ephemerae, but were the result of a solid determination on the part of the people to exercise their right of changing the political complexion of the government, and taking power from the party which has enjoyed it for nearly a quarter of a century!" The Herald says: "The results of the election indicate that had the contest been waged on strictly party instead of purely local issues, the republicans would have carried the state by a hand's breadth. It does not, therefore, follow that Tuesday's decisive victory of the out-of-the-state means a democratic victory there next year. On the contrary, the republicans may claim with no little confidence, then, as heretofore in presidential years, Ohio will be found in the column of the republican states; but the coming year may bring forth surprising changes." The Tribune says: "The Ohio republicans were over-confident. It is true that they have polled a remarkable vote, but they underestimated the desperate energy of the democracy. They did not realize fully the bad character of the republican party and the bad character of the democratic party, and Judge Hoadly's blunders, forgetting that this class of voters whom the money of the liquor dealers would reach care nothing about the character of any party or the mistakes of any candidates."

THE GRAIN AND CEREAL CROPS OF THE COUNTRY—The Avenging Star.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—The October corn report of the department of agriculture fully sustains the telegraphic summary of last night, September 10, relative to the injury by frosts of the 8th, 9th and 10th. There were light frosts later, the most noticeable being of the 16th in the northwest. The late averages of the condition show the extent of injury which was greatest in Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio and New York. There was also a severe loss in Minnesota and Dakota, and some damage in the elevated portions of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In the northern counties of Indiana and Illinois the late advances of Iowa, but scarcely any in Mississippi and none in Kentucky is reported. Except a few places in northern Kentucky and Missouri, there is no mention of frost in any states south of Pennsylvania. The reduction of the state averages is in Michigan, from 60 to 45; in Wisconsin, from 76 to 50; in Ohio, from 82 to 63; in New York from 77 to 57. There is a reduction in seven points in Illinois and five in Indiana. The high September figures have been materially reduced by the frosts. The loss of condition from frost has become more apparent during the last two weeks, and the estimates of many of the southern states. The general average of condition for the entire field is 78, six points less than on the first of September, four from the frosts in the north, and two from the drought in the Atlantic. In the seaboard and south of the frosted areas it is five points below the October average of 1882, while there is twenty-one points lower than the October average of the census crop. The proportion of the year will be close to 1,600 million bushels, with more soft corn than last year, mostly in the regions that consume their entire crop.

THE WHEAT FIELD.

The yield of the wheat per acre has increased a production of about two and a fourth bushels per acre less than the crop of last year. It is but nine and half bushels per acre in Ohio, ten in Illinois, and but a fraction above twelve in Indiana.

There are about thirteen in Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado. The Missouri average is 12 bushels. Dakota and Nebraska exceed 16, and the Kansas average is about 17. These averages are in the several states based on systematically on the recorded results of threshing. While a revision of the records of the season may cause slight local changes, it is certain that the final average of the yield will not differ much from 11,300 bushels per acre. The aggregate will exceed four million bushels, and the yield will be about four hundred and twenty.

THE GRAIN AND CEREAL CROPS OF THE COUNTRY—The Avenging Star.

The yield of the wheat per acre has increased a production of about two and a fourth bushels per acre less than the crop of last year. It is but nine and half bushels per acre in Ohio, ten in Illinois, and but a fraction above twelve in Indiana.

There are about thirteen in Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado. The Missouri average is 12 bushels. Dakota and Nebraska exceed 16, and the Kansas average is about 17. These averages are in the several states based on systematically on the recorded results of threshing. While a revision of the records of the season may cause slight local changes, it is certain that the final average of the yield will not differ much from 11,300 bushels per acre. The aggregate will exceed four million bushels, and the yield will be about four hundred and twenty.

THE GRAIN AND CEREAL CROPS OF THE COUNTRY—The Avenging Star.

The yield of the wheat per acre has increased a production of about two and a fourth bushels per acre less than the crop of last year. It is but nine and half bushels per acre in Ohio, ten in Illinois, and but a fraction above twelve in Indiana.

There are about thirteen in Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado. The Missouri average is 12 bushels. Dakota and Nebraska exceed 16, and the Kansas average is about 17. These averages are in the several states based on systematically on the recorded results of threshing. While a revision of the records of the season may cause slight local changes, it is certain that the final average of the yield will not differ much from 11,300 bushels per acre. The aggregate will exceed four million bushels, and the yield will be about four hundred and twenty.

THE GRAIN AND CEREAL CROPS OF THE COUNTRY—The Avenging Star.

The yield of the wheat per acre has increased a production of about two and a fourth bushels per acre less than the crop of last year. It is but nine and half bushels per acre in Ohio, ten in Illinois, and but a fraction above twelve in Indiana.

There are about thirteen in Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado. The Missouri average is 12 bushels. Dakota and Nebraska exceed 16, and the Kansas average is about 17. These averages are in the several states based on systematically on the recorded results of threshing. While a revision of the records of the season may cause slight local changes, it is certain that the final average of the yield will not differ much from 11,300 bushels per acre. The aggregate will exceed four million bushels, and the yield will be about four hundred and twenty.

THE GRAIN AND CEREAL CROPS OF THE COUNTRY—The Avenging Star.

The yield of the wheat per acre has increased a production of about two and a fourth bushels per acre less than the crop of last year. It is but nine and half bushels per acre in Ohio, ten in Illinois, and but a fraction above twelve in Indiana.

There are about thirteen in Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado. The Missouri average is 12 bushels. Dakota and Nebraska exceed 16, and the Kansas average is about 17. These averages are in the several states based on systematically on the recorded results of threshing. While a revision of the records of the season may cause slight local changes, it is certain that the final average of the yield will not differ much from 11,300 bushels per acre. The aggregate will exceed four million bushels, and the yield will be about four hundred and twenty.

THE GRAIN AND CEREAL CROPS OF THE COUNTRY—The Avenging Star.

The yield of the wheat per acre has increased a production of about two and a fourth bushels per acre less than the crop of last year. It is but nine and half bushels per acre in Ohio, ten in Illinois, and but a fraction above twelve in Indiana.

There are about thirteen in Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado. The Missouri average is 12 bushels. Dakota and Nebraska exceed 16, and the Kansas average is about 17. These averages are in the several states based on systematically on the recorded results of threshing. While a revision of the records of the season may cause slight local changes, it is certain that the final average of the yield will not differ much from 11,300 bushels per acre. The aggregate will exceed four million bushels, and the yield will be about four hundred and twenty.

THE GRAIN AND CEREAL CROPS OF THE COUNTRY—The Avenging Star.

The yield of the wheat per acre has increased a production of about two and a fourth bushels per acre less than the crop of last year. It is but nine and half bushels per acre in Ohio, ten in Illinois, and but a fraction above twelve in Indiana.

There are about thirteen in Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado. The Missouri average is 12 bushels. Dakota and Nebraska exceed 16, and the Kansas average is about 17. These averages are in the several states based on systematically on the recorded results of threshing. While a revision of the records of the season may cause slight local changes, it is certain that the final average of the yield will not differ much from 11,300 bushels per acre. The aggregate will exceed four million bushels, and the yield will be about four hundred and twenty.

THE GRAIN AND CEREAL CROPS OF THE COUNTRY—The Avenging Star.

The yield of the wheat per acre has increased a production of about two and a fourth bushels per acre less than the crop of last year. It is but nine and half bushels per acre in Ohio, ten in Illinois, and but a fraction above twelve in Indiana.

There are about thirteen in Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado. The Missouri average is 12 bushels. Dakota and Nebraska exceed 16, and the Kansas average is about 17. These averages are in the several states based on systematically on the recorded results of threshing. While a revision of the records of the season may cause slight local changes, it is certain that the final average of the yield will not differ much from 11,300 bushels per acre. The aggregate will exceed four million bushels, and the yield will be about four hundred and twenty.

THE GRAIN AND CEREAL CROPS OF THE COUNTRY—The Avenging Star.

The yield of the wheat per acre has increased a production of about two and a fourth bushels per acre less than the crop of last year. It is but nine and half bushels per acre in Ohio, ten in Illinois, and but a fraction above twelve in Indiana.

There are about thirteen in Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado. The Missouri average is 12 bushels. Dakota and Nebraska exceed 16, and the Kansas average is about 17. These averages are in the several states based on systematically on the recorded results of threshing. While a revision of the records of the season may cause slight local changes, it is certain that the final average of the yield will not differ much from 11,300 bushels per acre. The aggregate will exceed four million bushels, and the yield will be about four hundred and twenty.

THE GRAIN AND CEREAL CROPS OF THE COUNTRY—The Avenging Star.

The yield of the wheat per acre has increased a production of about two and a fourth bushels per acre less than the crop of last year. It is but nine and half bushels per acre in Ohio, ten in Illinois, and but a fraction above twelve in Indiana.

There are about thirteen in Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado. The Missouri average is 12 bushels. Dakota and Nebraska exceed 16, and the Kansas average is about 17. These averages are in the several states based on systematically on the recorded results of threshing. While a revision of the records of the season may cause slight local changes, it is certain that the final average of the yield will not differ much from 11,300 bushels per acre. The aggregate will exceed four million bushels, and the yield will be about four hundred and twenty.

THE GRAIN AND CEREAL CROPS OF THE COUNTRY—The Avenging Star.

The yield of the wheat per acre has increased a production of about two and a fourth bushels per acre less than the crop of last year. It is but nine and half bushels per acre in Ohio, ten in Illinois, and but a fraction above twelve in Indiana.

There are about thirteen in Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado. The Missouri average is 12 bushels. Dakota and Nebraska exceed 16, and the Kansas average is about 17. These averages are in the several states based on systematically on the recorded results of threshing. While a revision of the records of the season may cause slight local changes, it is certain that the final average of the yield will not differ much from 11,300 bushels per acre. The aggregate will exceed four million bushels, and the yield will be about four hundred and twenty.

THE GRAIN AND CEREAL CROPS OF THE COUNTRY—The Avenging Star.

The yield of the wheat per acre has increased a production of about two and a fourth bushels per acre less than the crop of last year. It is but nine and half bushels per acre in Ohio, ten in Illinois, and but a fraction above twelve in Indiana.

There are about thirteen in Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado. The Missouri average is 12 bushels. Dakota and Nebraska exceed 16, and the Kansas average is about 17. These averages are in the several states based on systematically on the recorded results of threshing. While a revision of the records of the season may cause slight local changes, it is certain that the final average of the yield will not differ much from 11,300 bushels per acre. The aggregate will exceed four million bushels, and the yield will be about four hundred and twenty.

THE GRAIN AND CEREAL CROPS OF THE COUNTRY—The Avenging Star.

The yield of the wheat per acre has increased a production of about two and a fourth bushels per acre less than the crop of last year. It is but nine and half bushels per acre in Ohio, ten in Illinois, and but a fraction above twelve in Indiana.

There are about thirteen in Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado. The Missouri average is 12 bushels. Dakota and Nebraska exceed 16, and the Kansas average is about 17. These averages are in the several states based on systematically on the recorded results of threshing. While a revision of the records of the season may cause slight local changes, it is certain that the final average of the yield will not differ much from 11,300 bushels per acre. The aggregate will exceed four million bushels, and the yield will be about four hundred and twenty.

THE GRAIN AND CEREAL CROPS OF THE COUNTRY—The Avenging Star.

The yield of the wheat per acre has increased a production of about two and a fourth bushels per acre less than the crop of last year. It is but nine and half bushels per acre in Ohio, ten in Illinois, and but a fraction above twelve in Indiana.

There are about thirteen in Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado. The Missouri average is 12 bushels. Dakota and Nebraska exceed 16, and the Kansas average is about 17. These averages are in the several states based on systematically on the recorded results of threshing. While a revision of the records of the season may cause slight local changes, it is certain that the final average of the yield will not differ much from 11,300 bushels per acre. The aggregate will exceed four million bushels, and the yield will be about four hundred and twenty.

THE GRAIN AND CEREAL CROPS OF THE COUNTRY—The Avenging Star.

The yield of the wheat per acre has increased a production of about two and a fourth bushels per acre less than the crop of last year. It is but nine and half bushels per acre in Ohio, ten in Illinois, and but a fraction above twelve in Indiana.

There are about thirteen in Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado

## GEORGIA GOSSIP.

SHORT TALKS WITH THE SCRIBES  
OF THE COUNTY PRESS.

**Prisoners in Stewart County Jail**—**Broken Right Arm**—**On Houses on Fire**—**A Dangerous Affray in Dravetown**—**String Saturday Night Soées in Columbia County.**

The Cuthbert Light Infantry has formally disbanded, \$300 belonging to the company was given to the artesian well fund.

Gilmer county wagons are stocking the Dalton market with chickens, eggs, apples, dried fruit and cabbage.

Tuesday evening, as Mrs. Judge N. L. Atkinson of West Point, was walking very far over a newly painted floor, she fell and broke her right arm at the elbow.

Frank Bill, colored, the ginner at the steam gin of Skelton & Son, in Eastman, happened to the misfortune yesterday to come in contact with a running gin saw and had his right arm terribly lacerated thereby.

Kichmond Arnold, aged twenty-five years, died at his home near Goldsboro in Pulaski county, last week and the Dispatch says that on Monday his brother Levi, aged about twenty-eight years, died, leaving a wife and four children. Andrew Arnold, their brother, died on the 23d of last month—the three brothers having all died within fifteen days, and all in the same neighborhood.

Andy Rowland, colored, charged with murder, now languishes in Murray county jail.

Perry Lutrell, On Wednesday of last week the ginhouse of Mr. J. L. Jones, near Wellborn, Georgia, was consumed by fire, together with five bales of cotton, two barrels of flour, and other plantation tools—making a total loss of about \$1,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a match being thrown in the seed cotton as it passed through the gin. This was the first case just returned a verdict of guilty, so Gravitt will be tried again to the hangman.

The Presbytery meets here in the morning and already quite a number of ministers have arrived.

**Significant.** Last year and the year before these counties made less than enough for home consumption. One of the reasons, writers near Augusta say he has not yet planted a bushel of oats.

DIED FROM HIS WOUNDS.

The negro Jake Wheeler, who killed another negro near Columbia county last Saturday night, and was himself terribly cut up, died yesterday from his wounds.

**Carrollton, Georgia.**

BURNING COTTON.

Special to The Constitution.

CARROLLTON, October 12.—The ginhouse of Messrs. Miller and McPherson, located five miles north of this place, was entirely consumed by fire with the loss of about \$1,000. The gin contained some 35 bales of cotton, a large portion of which was in the seed. Two young men, Josephine Muse, Jr., and Park Shill, were reported as being seriously burned. It is supposed that the accident occurred from the ignition of a match, while the gin was in motion.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Superior court is still in session here and will likely sit three or the greater portion of next week as His Honor Justice T. C. Pendleton intended to clear the docket, as far as possible, during this term of the court. In the case of the state vs. W. C. Gravitt for kidnapping the girl, Ulysses S. Grant, the jury just returned a verdict of guilty, so Gravitt will be tried again to the hangman.

The Presbytery meets here in the morning and already quite a number of ministers have arrived.

**Griffin, Georgia.**

JUDGE DANIEL EXONERATED.

Special to The Constitution.

GRIFIN, October 12.—The mayor and council at their regular meeting Tuesday night passed the following resolution in reference to the much talked of Bush master: "Whereas, there has been published in the press upon the honor of T. C. Pendleton, judge of the circuit court of Carrollton, in reference to his official conduct in the Martha Bush case; therefore be it resolved by the mayor and council that Judge Daniel in said case only executed the orders of the court, and did what his duty required him to do. The council also instructed the ordinance committee to so change the ordinance under which he sat that he would be acting as a magistrate if he should be compelled to make it discriminatory with regard to the punishment. The many friends of Judge Daniel congratulate him for having exonerated from censure in this matter as it appeared that he was simply doing his duty."

Joe Bass, the senior partner of Bass Brothers, informed us that he had never done such a bad business as this week. He further stated that it is a question of time about our having access to through rates of freight, or a better outlet. The people cannot afford to pay the Central local rates.

Griffith, who was a boy here, was hit by a hawker's child. The judge seated that it was impossible to obtain order, directed that the prisoner be carried below and kept until after the trial which was then in progress. The boy was then sent to the jail, the prisoner was a draper by the name of Barrett, who was employed at a sawmill a few miles from town. Barrett having fired his pistol on the boy, he fled, but was captured and brought before a justice who arrested him. Barrett was taken with him very quietly to the door of the lockup, but swore that he would not enter and making a powerful effort to freed himself from the grasp of the man, who at attempt to escape by flight. Mr. Raley pursued him and Barrett seeing that he was about to be recaptured turned, having in charge a man of Herculean build and whose face bore signs of having received very rough usage. The example of the two assumed prodigious proportions. Lawyers, jury and spectators rushed forward to get a view of the prisoner, who was evidently gesticulating and offering a dying speech when he was hit by a hawker's child.

The judge seated that it was impossible to obtain order, directed that the prisoner be carried below and kept until after the trial which was then in progress. The boy was then sent to the jail, the

prisoner was a draper by the name of Barrett, who was employed at a sawmill a few miles from town. Barrett having fired his pistol on the boy, he fled, but was captured and brought before a justice who arrested him. Barrett was taken with him very quietly to the door of the lockup, but swore that he would not enter and making a powerful effort to freed himself from the grasp of the man, who at attempt to escape by flight. Mr. Raley pursued him and Barrett seeing that he was about to be recaptured turned, having in charge a man of Herculean build and whose face bore signs of having received very rough usage. The example of the two assumed prodigious proportions. Lawyers, jury and spectators rushed forward to get a view of the prisoner, who was evidently gesticulating and offering a dying speech when he was hit by a hawker's child.

The judge seated that it was impossible to obtain order, directed that the prisoner be carried below and kept until after the trial which was then in progress. The boy was then sent to the jail, the

prisoner was a draper by the name of Barrett, who was employed at a sawmill a few miles from town. Barrett having fired his pistol on the boy, he fled, but was captured and brought before a justice who arrested him. Barrett was taken with him very quietly to the door of the lockup, but swore that he would not enter and making a powerful effort to freed himself from the grasp of the man, who at attempt to escape by flight. Mr. Raley pursued him and Barrett seeing that he was about to be recaptured turned, having in charge a man of Herculean build and whose face bore signs of having received very rough usage. The example of the two assumed prodigious proportions. Lawyers, jury and spectators rushed forward to get a view of the prisoner, who was evidently gesticulating and offering a dying speech when he was hit by a hawker's child.

The judge seated that it was impossible to obtain order, directed that the prisoner be carried below and kept until after the trial which was then in progress. The boy was then sent to the jail, the

prisoner was a draper by the name of Barrett, who was employed at a sawmill a few miles from town. Barrett having fired his pistol on the boy, he fled, but was captured and brought before a justice who arrested him. Barrett was taken with him very quietly to the door of the lockup, but swore that he would not enter and making a powerful effort to freed himself from the grasp of the man, who at attempt to escape by flight. Mr. Raley pursued him and Barrett seeing that he was about to be recaptured turned, having in charge a man of Herculean build and whose face bore signs of having received very rough usage. The example of the two assumed prodigious proportions. Lawyers, jury and spectators rushed forward to get a view of the prisoner, who was evidently gesticulating and offering a dying speech when he was hit by a hawker's child.

The judge seated that it was impossible to obtain order, directed that the prisoner be carried below and kept until after the trial which was then in progress. The boy was then sent to the jail, the

prisoner was a draper by the name of Barrett, who was employed at a sawmill a few miles from town. Barrett having fired his pistol on the boy, he fled, but was captured and brought before a justice who arrested him. Barrett was taken with him very quietly to the door of the lockup, but swore that he would not enter and making a powerful effort to freed himself from the grasp of the man, who at attempt to escape by flight. Mr. Raley pursued him and Barrett seeing that he was about to be recaptured turned, having in charge a man of Herculean build and whose face bore signs of having received very rough usage. The example of the two assumed prodigious proportions. Lawyers, jury and spectators rushed forward to get a view of the prisoner, who was evidently gesticulating and offering a dying speech when he was hit by a hawker's child.

The judge seated that it was impossible to obtain order, directed that the prisoner be carried below and kept until after the trial which was then in progress. The boy was then sent to the jail, the

prisoner was a draper by the name of Barrett, who was employed at a sawmill a few miles from town. Barrett having fired his pistol on the boy, he fled, but was captured and brought before a justice who arrested him. Barrett was taken with him very quietly to the door of the lockup, but swore that he would not enter and making a powerful effort to freed himself from the grasp of the man, who at attempt to escape by flight. Mr. Raley pursued him and Barrett seeing that he was about to be recaptured turned, having in charge a man of Herculean build and whose face bore signs of having received very rough usage. The example of the two assumed prodigious proportions. Lawyers, jury and spectators rushed forward to get a view of the prisoner, who was evidently gesticulating and offering a dying speech when he was hit by a hawker's child.

The judge seated that it was impossible to obtain order, directed that the prisoner be carried below and kept until after the trial which was then in progress. The boy was then sent to the jail, the

prisoner was a draper by the name of Barrett, who was employed at a sawmill a few miles from town. Barrett having fired his pistol on the boy, he fled, but was captured and brought before a justice who arrested him. Barrett was taken with him very quietly to the door of the lockup, but swore that he would not enter and making a powerful effort to freed himself from the grasp of the man, who at attempt to escape by flight. Mr. Raley pursued him and Barrett seeing that he was about to be recaptured turned, having in charge a man of Herculean build and whose face bore signs of having received very rough usage. The example of the two assumed prodigious proportions. Lawyers, jury and spectators rushed forward to get a view of the prisoner, who was evidently gesticulating and offering a dying speech when he was hit by a hawker's child.

The judge seated that it was impossible to obtain order, directed that the prisoner be carried below and kept until after the trial which was then in progress. The boy was then sent to the jail, the

prisoner was a draper by the name of Barrett, who was employed at a sawmill a few miles from town. Barrett having fired his pistol on the boy, he fled, but was captured and brought before a justice who arrested him. Barrett was taken with him very quietly to the door of the lockup, but swore that he would not enter and making a powerful effort to freed himself from the grasp of the man, who at attempt to escape by flight. Mr. Raley pursued him and Barrett seeing that he was about to be recaptured turned, having in charge a man of Herculean build and whose face bore signs of having received very rough usage. The example of the two assumed prodigious proportions. Lawyers, jury and spectators rushed forward to get a view of the prisoner, who was evidently gesticulating and offering a dying speech when he was hit by a hawker's child.

The judge seated that it was impossible to obtain order, directed that the prisoner be carried below and kept until after the trial which was then in progress. The boy was then sent to the jail, the

prisoner was a draper by the name of Barrett, who was employed at a sawmill a few miles from town. Barrett having fired his pistol on the boy, he fled, but was captured and brought before a justice who arrested him. Barrett was taken with him very quietly to the door of the lockup, but swore that he would not enter and making a powerful effort to freed himself from the grasp of the man, who at attempt to escape by flight. Mr. Raley pursued him and Barrett seeing that he was about to be recaptured turned, having in charge a man of Herculean build and whose face bore signs of having received very rough usage. The example of the two assumed prodigious proportions. Lawyers, jury and spectators rushed forward to get a view of the prisoner, who was evidently gesticulating and offering a dying speech when he was hit by a hawker's child.

The judge seated that it was impossible to obtain order, directed that the prisoner be carried below and kept until after the trial which was then in progress. The boy was then sent to the jail, the

prisoner was a draper by the name of Barrett, who was employed at a sawmill a few miles from town. Barrett having fired his pistol on the boy, he fled, but was captured and brought before a justice who arrested him. Barrett was taken with him very quietly to the door of the lockup, but swore that he would not enter and making a powerful effort to freed himself from the grasp of the man, who at attempt to escape by flight. Mr. Raley pursued him and Barrett seeing that he was about to be recaptured turned, having in charge a man of Herculean build and whose face bore signs of having received very rough usage. The example of the two assumed prodigious proportions. Lawyers, jury and spectators rushed forward to get a view of the prisoner, who was evidently gesticulating and offering a dying speech when he was hit by a hawker's child.

The judge seated that it was impossible to obtain order, directed that the prisoner be carried below and kept until after the trial which was then in progress. The boy was then sent to the jail, the

prisoner was a draper by the name of Barrett, who was employed at a sawmill a few miles from town. Barrett having fired his pistol on the boy, he fled, but was captured and brought before a justice who arrested him. Barrett was taken with him very quietly to the door of the lockup, but swore that he would not enter and making a powerful effort to freed himself from the grasp of the man, who at attempt to escape by flight. Mr. Raley pursued him and Barrett seeing that he was about to be recaptured turned, having in charge a man of Herculean build and whose face bore signs of having received very rough usage. The example of the two assumed prodigious proportions. Lawyers, jury and spectators rushed forward to get a view of the prisoner, who was evidently gesticulating and offering a dying speech when he was hit by a hawker's child.

The judge seated that it was impossible to obtain order, directed that the prisoner be carried below and kept until after the trial which was then in progress. The boy was then sent to the jail, the

prisoner was a draper by the name of Barrett, who was employed at a sawmill a few miles from town. Barrett having fired his pistol on the boy, he fled, but was captured and brought before a justice who arrested him. Barrett was taken with him very quietly to the door of the lockup, but swore that he would not enter and making a powerful effort to freed himself from the grasp of the man, who at attempt to escape by flight. Mr. Raley pursued him and Barrett seeing that he was about to be recaptured turned, having in charge a man of Herculean build and whose face bore signs of having received very rough usage. The example of the two assumed prodigious proportions. Lawyers, jury and spectators rushed forward to get a view of the prisoner, who was evidently gesticulating and offering a dying speech when he was hit by a hawker's child.

The judge seated that it was impossible to obtain order, directed that the prisoner be carried below and kept until after the trial which was then in progress. The boy was then sent to the jail, the

prisoner was a draper by the name of Barrett, who was employed at a sawmill a few miles from town. Barrett having fired his pistol on the boy, he fled, but was captured and brought before a justice who arrested him. Barrett was taken with him very quietly to the door of the lockup, but swore that he would not enter and making a powerful effort to freed himself from the grasp of the man, who at attempt to escape by flight. Mr. Raley pursued him and Barrett seeing that he was about to be recaptured turned, having in charge a man of Herculean build and whose face bore signs of having received very rough usage. The example of the two assumed prodigious proportions. Lawyers, jury and spectators rushed forward to get a view of the prisoner, who was evidently gesticulating and offering a dying speech when he was hit by a hawker's child.

The judge seated that it was impossible to obtain order, directed that the prisoner be carried below and kept until after the trial which was then in progress. The boy was then sent to the jail, the

prisoner was a draper by the name of Barrett, who was employed at a sawmill a few miles from town. Barrett having fired his pistol on the boy, he fled, but was captured and brought before a justice who arrested him. Barrett was taken with him very quietly to the door of the lockup, but swore that he would not enter and making a powerful effort to freed himself from the grasp of the man, who at attempt to escape by flight. Mr. Raley pursued him and Barrett seeing that he was about to be recaptured turned, having in charge a man of Herculean build and whose face bore signs of having received very rough usage. The example of the two assumed prodigious proportions. Lawyers, jury and spectators rushed forward to get a view of the prisoner, who was evidently gesticulating and offering a dying speech when he was hit by a hawker's child.

The judge seated that it was impossible to obtain order, directed that the prisoner be carried below and kept until after the trial which was then in progress. The boy was then sent to the jail, the

prisoner was a draper by the name of Barrett, who was employed at a sawmill a few miles from town. Barrett having fired his pistol on the boy, he fled, but was captured and brought before a justice who arrested him. Barrett was taken with him very quietly to the door of the lockup, but swore that he would not enter and making a powerful effort to freed himself from the grasp of the man, who at attempt to escape by flight. Mr. Raley pursued him and Barrett seeing that he was about to be recaptured turned, having in charge a man of Herculean build and whose face bore signs of having received very rough usage. The example of the two assumed prodigious proportions. Lawyers, jury and spectators rushed forward to get a view of the prisoner, who was evidently gesticulating and offering a dying speech when he was hit by a hawker's child.

The judge seated that it was impossible to obtain order, directed that the prisoner be carried below and kept until after the trial which was then in progress. The boy was then sent to the jail, the

prisoner was a draper by the name of Barrett, who was employed at a sawmill a few miles from town. Barrett having fired his pistol on the boy, he fled, but was captured and brought before a justice who arrested him. Barrett was taken with him very quietly to the door of the lockup, but swore that he would not enter and making a powerful effort to freed himself from the grasp of the man, who at attempt to escape by flight. Mr. Raley pursued him and Barrett seeing that he was about to be recaptured turned, having in charge a man of Herculean build and whose face bore signs of having received very rough usage. The example of the two assumed prodigious proportions. Lawyers, jury and spectators rushed forward to get a view of the prisoner, who was evidently gesticulating and offering a dying speech when he was hit by a hawker's child.

The judge seated that it was impossible to obtain order, directed that the prisoner be carried below and kept until after the trial which was then in progress. The boy was then sent to the jail, the

prisoner was a draper by the name of Barrett, who was employed at a sawmill a few miles from town. Barrett having fired his pistol on the boy, he fled, but was captured and brought before a justice who arrested him. Barrett was taken with him very quietly to the door of the lockup, but swore that he would not enter and making a powerful effort to freed himself from the grasp of the man, who at attempt to escape by flight. Mr. Raley pursued him and Barrett seeing that he was about to be recaptured turned, having in charge a man of Herculean build and whose face bore signs of having received very rough usage. The example of the two assumed prodigious proportions. Lawyers, jury and spectators rushed forward to get a view of the prisoner, who was evidently gesticulating and offering a dying speech when he was hit by a hawker's child.

The judge seated that it was impossible to obtain order, directed that the prisoner be carried below and kept until after the trial which was then in progress. The boy was then sent to the jail, the

prisoner was a draper by the name of Barrett, who was employed at a sawmill a few miles from town. Barrett having fired his pistol on the boy, he fled, but was captured and brought before a justice who arrested him. Barrett was taken with him very quietly to the door of the lockup, but swore that he would not enter and making a powerful effort to freed himself from the grasp of the man, who at attempt to escape by flight. Mr. Raley pursued him and Barrett seeing that he was about to be recaptured turned, having in charge a man of Herculean build and whose face bore signs of having received very rough usage. The example of the two assumed prodigious proportions. Lawyers, jury and spectators rushed forward to get a view of the prisoner, who was evidently gesticulating and offering a dying speech when he was hit by a hawker's child.

The judge seated that it was impossible to obtain order, directed that the prisoner be carried below and kept until after the trial which was then in progress. The boy was then sent to the jail, the

prisoner was a draper by the name of Barrett, who was employed at a sawmill a few miles from town. Barrett having fired his pistol on the boy, he fled, but was captured and brought before a justice who arrested him. Barrett was taken with him very quietly to the door of the lockup, but swore that he would not enter and making a powerful effort to freed himself from the grasp of the man, who at attempt to escape by flight. Mr. Raley pursued him and Barrett seeing that he was about to be recaptured turned, having in charge a man of Herculean build and whose face bore signs of having received very rough usage. The example of the two assumed prodigious proportions. Lawyers, jury and spectators rushed forward to get a view of the prisoner, who was evidently gesticulating and offering a dying speech when he was hit by a hawker's child.

The judge seated that it was impossible to obtain order, directed that the prisoner be carried below and kept until after the trial which was then in progress. The boy was then sent to the jail, the

prisoner was a draper by the name of Barrett, who was employed at a sawmill a few miles from town. Barrett having fired his pistol on the boy, he fled, but was captured and brought before a justice who arrested him. Barrett was taken with him very quietly to the door of the lockup, but swore that he would not enter and making a powerful effort to freed himself from the grasp of the man, who at attempt to escape by flight. Mr. Raley pursued him and Barrett seeing that he was about to be recaptured turned, having in charge a man of Herculean build and whose face bore signs of having received very rough usage. The example of the two assumed prodigious proportions. Lawyers, jury and spectators rushed forward to get a view of the prisoner, who was evidently gesticulating and offering a dying speech when he was hit by a haw





## CONLEY IN COURT.

HE IS JOINTLY INDICTED WITH JOE NALL.

The Facts Which Induced the Grand Jury to Find True Bill—The Evidence Party Developed—A Demand for a Speedy Trial—Bailed and at a Low Figure.

"Consternation brooded over the scene," when it was announced in the government palace yesterday that the United States grand jury had returned a true bill of indictment against Benjamin Conley and Joe S. Nall postmaster. Governor Conley, as postmaster and Mr. Nall as assistant postmaster are joined in the same bill and jointly charged with the same offenses. Both were but recently removed from office, and their cases have since been watched by the public with deepest interest.

STRUCK ALL OF A HEAP.  
When THE CONSTITUTION yesterday foreshadowed the indictment of Governor Conley the public were ready to denounce the probability of such an event. They expected, as a matter of course, that Nall would be indicted and brought to trial for the embezzlement of the \$8,000 of which amount he was short when checked up by the inspector. But the people have scouted the idea that Governor Conley's fair name and established character could be smirched or shaken by any developments that could ensue from the financial imbroglio connected with the office.

A very startling and unexpected therefore, was followed the public announcement that the grand jury, after a careful examination of the evidence submitted by the government, had decided upon their oaths to include Governor Conley with Nall in the criminal prosecution made necessary by the facts.

FINDING THE INDICTMENT.

The grand jury began the consideration of the case on Thursday, and Inspector Sharp was the only witness who was before them. He was fully examined as to the investigations he had made and the fact that he had been unearthened thereby. He presented all the documentary evidence in his possession, which shed but little light upon the management of the financial affairs of the office. These were sufficient to convince the grand jury that the two men in question had grand juries of their duty in the case, and that the grand juries were convened on Thursday evening. The formal presentation of the bill was deferred until yesterday morning, when it was delivered in open court.

ASKING BAIL AND TRIAL.

When it became known that the indictment had been found, word was at once conveyed to Governor Conley, who was at the office of his son, John C. Kirkpatrick, on Peachtree street. Both hurried to the court room and Mr. John C. Conley arose, interrupting a case on trial, and addressed Judge McCay. He said he had learned that an indictment had been found against his father from the examination of \$8,000 of postal funds. His father was present in court and desired that bail should be fixed at once.

Judge McCay said he would consider the matter and when the district attorney was present this morning would fix the amount of the bond that Governor Conley should give. He intimated that the amount would be \$2,000.

Mr. John L. Conley then sought District Attorney Speer and desired to know if his father might have a trial. He said they desired a speedy hearing of the case. District Attorney Speer replied that he could not fix a day for the trial until he could hear from Chief Inspector Sharp, in Washington. He intimated that he would do his best efforts to present the case during the present term of the court.

THE FORMAL CHARGES.

contained in the bill of indictment constitute three counts. The document is quite a lengthy one and may be fully summarized as follows:

The first count charges the defendants that, having been postmaster and assistant postmaster at Atlanta and having custody of public money, they unlawfully failed to account and true accounts of the same required by law.

The second count charges them with conspiring together to withhold the postal revenues of the United States and to embezzle the same to the amount of \$2,000.

The third charge is that, being officers of the government and having custody of large amounts of public money, they unlawfully failed to account and true accounts of the same required by law.

The foreman of the grand jury is Mr. John C. Kirkpatrick, of this city, a gentleman of integrity and a man of high character and accuracy. The prosecutor marked on the bill is A. J. Sharp, the chief inspector of the postoffice department. It was estimated that the action of the grand jury would be taken in favor of the finding of the bill above outlined.

SOME OF THE EVIDENCE.

It is, of course, impossible to present the full outline of the testimony upon which the grand jury based its finding, but some of the most interesting and important facts can be stated in isolated shape. The greater portion of the testimony is now before us since the witness were taken out for Nall, or, if it is stated, Governor Conley would have then also been arrested and made to enter into bail, as was Nall.

In view of the incidents already detailed in several articles published in THE CONSTITUTION since the blowing of the scandal, the following are given as facts in the case:

CASHING IN TO CHECK OUT.

It is said that after Governor Conley found his cash account short he began to cover them up from fear of discovery. One of his methods of doing this was at the end of each quarter, to bank a personal note for a large amount and with the proceeds make good his accounts. Having done this he would wait until the deposits of mail from other local offices came in, then draw his checks upon these funds to meet his note. By this process, frequently repeated, he was enabled to throw off all suspicion and rigid inquiry into the state of his financial condition.

He was also accused of falsifying the books, and the experts were on the grand jury pronounced him guilty of this and of other acts of fraud and embezzlement.

MUTILATING THE BOOKS.

Another instance is cited where a balance due the government amounted to about \$1,000. This should have been carried forward on the books and was duly accounted for, but instead it was left at the foot of one page. Here it was noted, and the next time the books were balanced, there was a diminution of the balance above mentioned. This was a glaring piece of falsification of the books, and the experts were on the grand jury pronounced him guilty of this and of other acts of fraud and embezzlement.

NO GIVE AWAY GAME.

The district attorney, Hon. Emory Speer, was asked whether he had any provision for Nall to become a government witness and escape prosecution. He replied that there was nothing of the sort contemplated so far as the counsel for the government was concerned. From other sources it was pretty definitely ascertained that there would be no trial of Nall in the case, and the trial of the grand jury would be conducted squarely in the usual form and vigor, as against both the defendants.

MUCH PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

It was freely expressed for Governor Conley, and it is fair to him to say that but few who know him believe he is guilty of any criminality in this affair.

They exonerate him and vindicate himself from the imputations but upon his character so signally by this indictment.

In conclusion last evening John L. Conley stated that he was this morning again applied to Judge McCay to order the trial of the case against his father set down for a day certain during the present term.

“CERTAINLY. We do not intend to let these d—d scoundrels make official capital by swearing a lie and putting their names before the public as an embezzler and thief. We want a speedy trial and we are going to have it.”

General Garrett has been retained for the defense of Governor Conley. He will probably have other able counsel associated with him when the case comes to trial.

An Alabama Syndicate.

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

MONTGOMERY, October 12.—Another syndicate is forming among Alabama capitalists, who proceed to Walker county to-morrow. They are headed by the young coal king, L. B. Musgrove, of Walker, to invest in the inexhaustible mineral lands of Walker, adjacent to the Georgia Pacific railroad. In-

portant financial transactions are about to be concluded relative to the Mobile Grand Trunk railroad, with a view to push the road through a short time.

The week's receipts, 8,300 bales, against 9,200; middling 1,100. It is hot, dry, parching, dusty, with high rainfall.

The fever at Brewton is increasing. Nurses are wanted.

THE CENTRAL OF GEORGIA.

President Rau's Annual Report at the Meeting of the Board of Directors.

President Rau's annual report was read at the meeting of the board of directors held on Thursday. We quote from it:

The results from the operations of your road and other property, during the past year, have been as follows:

EXPENSES.

Central railroad.....\$1,984,677.27

Savannah Division.....573,611.83

South Western Railroads.....657,466.21

Columbus and Western.....1,031,350.54

Montgomery and Eastern Railways.....176,379.21

East Railways.....285,809.07

Eufaula and Clayton Ry. ....24,216.5

Ocean Steamship Co. ....731,414.82

Central Rail-ad Bank and Investments.....119,356.64

Total expenses from all sources.....\$4,977,857.08

NET REVENUE.

DISPOSED OF AS FOLLOWS:

Interest on Bonds.....\$561,799.00

Rentals of roads.....439,72.50

Interest on Cert. of Deposits.....276,000.00

Banking Funds.....115,00.00

Dividends.....600,000.00

Total paid out on account of fixed charges and dividends.....\$1,982,517.50

Surplus for the year.....\$ 45,174.48

It will be seen from the above figures that our earnings for the year have been sufficient to meet fixed charges and pay our stockholders a dividend of 8 per cent and yet leave a surplus of \$45,174.48. This is a very small balance to be paid out from the area of territory, however, in view of the great financial condition of your company, and the excellent business it was enjoying at the time of the declaration of the last dividend, and in despite necessary sacrifices the surplus at the expense of the shareholders leaves the surplus to come, recognizing their claims to all the net proceeds from their property that can prudently be paid, with due regard to the financial safety of the company, and the interest of the stockholders. A dividend of 8 per cent and the returns from most investments usually less, a dividend of 8 per cent may be looked upon as safe, and as the terms of the law is to limit the amount of profits to be paid out, and property, it becomes important, that the sources from which these profits are drawn should be well understood.

It will be seen from the above figures that, contrary to the statement above given, it will be necessary to draw upon your Georgia roads for the payment of the debts of your railroads, and pay dividends from the profits on property operated outside of the state of Georgia, which has been produced by the labor and skill of your employees, in part, in the application of the earnings of the road during past years, to its purchase, and in part by the productiveness of the purchased property.

That any system of limitations of profits is unsound in policy and often oppressive to those against whom it is directed, few will question; and it is to be regretted that the law does not provide that it is unreasonable to claim that each company is to be held responsible to its stockholders to reproduce the property. It is thus with the two roads traversing and reaching the best business sections of our state. These passing through territories not so well developed, and dependent upon a lighter traffic, fall still further short of remunerating their owners.

By reference to the statement above given, it will be seen that the great portion of the dividends upon your Georgia roads has been chiefly derived from the profits on property operated outside of the state of Georgia, which has been produced by the labor and skill of your employees, in part, in the application of the earnings of the road during past years, to its purchase, and in part by the productiveness of the purchased property.

That any system of limitations of profits is unsound in policy and often oppressive to those against whom it is directed, few will question; and it is to be regretted that the law does not provide that it is unreasonable to claim that each company is to be held responsible to its stockholders to reproduce the property. It is thus with the two roads traversing and reaching the best business sections of our state. These passing through territories not so well developed, and dependent upon a lighter traffic, fall still further short of remunerating their owners.

It will be seen from the above figures that, contrary to the statement above given, it will be necessary to draw upon your Georgia roads for the payment of the debts of your railroads, and pay dividends from the profits on property operated outside of the state of Georgia, which has been produced by the labor and skill of your employees, in part, in the application of the earnings of the road during past years, to its purchase, and in part by the productiveness of the purchased property.

That any system of limitations of profits is unsound in policy and often oppressive to those against whom it is directed, few will question; and it is to be regretted that the law does not provide that it is unreasonable to claim that each company is to be held responsible to its stockholders to reproduce the property. It is thus with the two roads traversing and reaching the best business sections of our state. These passing through territories not so well developed, and dependent upon a lighter traffic, fall still further short of remunerating their owners.

It will be seen from the above figures that, contrary to the statement above given, it will be necessary to draw upon your Georgia roads for the payment of the debts of your railroads, and pay dividends from the profits on property operated outside of the state of Georgia, which has been produced by the labor and skill of your employees, in part, in the application of the earnings of the road during past years, to its purchase, and in part by the productiveness of the purchased property.

That any system of limitations of profits is unsound in policy and often oppressive to those against whom it is directed, few will question; and it is to be regretted that the law does not provide that it is unreasonable to claim that each company is to be held responsible to its stockholders to reproduce the property. It is thus with the two roads traversing and reaching the best business sections of our state. These passing through territories not so well developed, and dependent upon a lighter traffic, fall still further short of remunerating their owners.

It will be seen from the above figures that, contrary to the statement above given, it will be necessary to draw upon your Georgia roads for the payment of the debts of your railroads, and pay dividends from the profits on property operated outside of the state of Georgia, which has been produced by the labor and skill of your employees, in part, in the application of the earnings of the road during past years, to its purchase, and in part by the productiveness of the purchased property.

That any system of limitations of profits is unsound in policy and often oppressive to those against whom it is directed, few will question; and it is to be regretted that the law does not provide that it is unreasonable to claim that each company is to be held responsible to its stockholders to reproduce the property. It is thus with the two roads traversing and reaching the best business sections of our state. These passing through territories not so well developed, and dependent upon a lighter traffic, fall still further short of remunerating their owners.

It will be seen from the above figures that, contrary to the statement above given, it will be necessary to draw upon your Georgia roads for the payment of the debts of your railroads, and pay dividends from the profits on property operated outside of the state of Georgia, which has been produced by the labor and skill of your employees, in part, in the application of the earnings of the road during past years, to its purchase, and in part by the productiveness of the purchased property.

That any system of limitations of profits is unsound in policy and often oppressive to those against whom it is directed, few will question; and it is to be regretted that the law does not provide that it is unreasonable to claim that each company is to be held responsible to its stockholders to reproduce the property. It is thus with the two roads traversing and reaching the best business sections of our state. These passing through territories not so well developed, and dependent upon a lighter traffic, fall still further short of remunerating their owners.

It will be seen from the above figures that, contrary to the statement above given, it will be necessary to draw upon your Georgia roads for the payment of the debts of your railroads, and pay dividends from the profits on property operated outside of the state of Georgia, which has been produced by the labor and skill of your employees, in part, in the application of the earnings of the road during past years, to its purchase, and in part by the productiveness of the purchased property.

That any system of limitations of profits is unsound in policy and often oppressive to those against whom it is directed, few will question; and it is to be regretted that the law does not provide that it is unreasonable to claim that each company is to be held responsible to its stockholders to reproduce the property. It is thus with the two roads traversing and reaching the best business sections of our state. These passing through territories not so well developed, and dependent upon a lighter traffic, fall still further short of remunerating their owners.

It will be seen from the above figures that, contrary to the statement above given, it will be necessary to draw upon your Georgia roads for the payment of the debts of your railroads, and pay dividends from the profits on property operated outside of the state of Georgia, which has been produced by the labor and skill of your employees, in part, in the application of the earnings of the road during past years, to its purchase, and in part by the productiveness of the purchased property.

That any system of limitations of profits is unsound in policy and often oppressive to those against whom it is directed, few will question; and it is to be regretted that the law does not provide that it is unreasonable to claim that each company is to be held responsible to its stockholders to reproduce the property. It is thus with the two roads traversing and reaching the best business sections of our state. These passing through territories not so well developed, and dependent upon a lighter traffic, fall still further short of remunerating their owners.

It will be seen from the above figures that, contrary to the statement above given, it will be necessary to draw upon your Georgia roads for the payment of the debts of your railroads, and pay dividends from the profits on property operated outside of the state of Georgia, which has been produced by the labor and skill of your employees, in part, in the application of the earnings of the road during past years, to its purchase, and in part by the productiveness of the purchased property.

That any system of limitations of profits is unsound in policy and often oppressive to those against whom it is directed, few will question; and it is to be regretted that the law does not provide that it is unreasonable to claim that each company is to be held responsible to its stockholders to reproduce the property. It is thus with the two roads traversing and reaching the best business sections of our state. These passing through territories not so well developed, and dependent upon a lighter traffic, fall still further short of remunerating their owners.

It will be seen from the above figures that, contrary to the statement above given, it will be necessary to draw upon your Georgia roads for the payment of the debts of your railroads, and pay dividends from the profits on property operated outside of the state of Georgia, which has been produced by the labor and skill of your employees, in part, in the application of the earnings of the road during past years, to its purchase, and in part by the productiveness of the purchased property.

That any system of limitations of profits is unsound in policy and often oppressive to those against whom it is directed, few will question; and it is to be regretted that the law does not provide that it is unreasonable to claim that each company is to be held responsible to its stockholders to reproduce the property. It is thus with the two roads traversing and reaching the best business sections of our state. These passing through territories not so well developed, and dependent upon a lighter traffic, fall still further short of remunerating their owners.

It will be seen from the above figures that, contrary to the statement above given, it will be necessary to draw upon your Georgia roads for the payment of the debts of your railroads, and pay dividends from the profits on property operated outside of the state of Georgia, which has been produced by the labor and skill of your employees, in part, in the application of the earnings of the road during past years, to its purchase, and in part by the productiveness of the purchased property.

That any system of limitations of profits is unsound in policy and often oppressive to those against whom it is directed, few will question; and it is to be regretted that the law does not provide that it is unreasonable to claim that each company is to be held responsible to its stockholders to reproduce the property. It is thus with the two roads traversing and reaching the best business sections of our state. These passing through territories not so well developed, and dependent upon a lighter traffic, fall still further short of remunerating their owners.

It will be seen from the above figures that, contrary to the statement above given, it will be necessary to draw upon your Georgia roads for the payment of the debts of your railroads, and pay dividends from the profits on property operated outside of the state of Georgia, which has been produced by the labor and skill of your employees, in part, in the application of the earnings of the road during past years, to its purchase, and in part by the productiveness of the purchased property.

That any system of limitations of profits is unsound in policy and often oppressive to those against whom it is directed, few will question; and it is to be regretted that the law does not provide that it is unreasonable to claim that each company is to be held responsible to its stockholders to reproduce the property. It is thus with the two

**BANK**  
OF THE  
**STATE OF GEORGIA,**  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.  
ASSETS CAPITAL \$100,000.00  
SURPLUS FUND 50,000.00  
**SHAREHOLDERS** (with unnumbered prop-  
erty worth over a million dollars) **Individually**  
**Liable**

**JOHN H. JAMES, Banker, BUYS AND**  
Sells Bonds and Stocks, and per cent per annum on money.

**HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN**  
BROKER & DEALER IN STOCKS & BONDS  
Office 46 and 48 East Alabama Street.

Will occupy rooms 7 and 8 in Gate City National Bank building (Poy Street entrance) soon as completed.

Deposits received subject to check at sight. Pay five per cent interest on time deposits. Solicit the accounts of merchants and individuals, and offer as liberal treatment as is consistent with sound banking.

**MADDOX, RUCKER & CO., Bankers,**  
36 W. Alabama st.

**FINANCE AND COMMERCE**

**BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.**

**CONSTITUTION OFFICE,** ATLANTA, October 12, 1883.

STA. Z AND GTE. 30% BID ASKED

Gt. 5% 105 106 Atlanta 75...111 113

Gt. 7% 108 109 Atlanta 75...102 103

Gt. 7%, 12% 118 115 Atlanta 75...108 111

Gt. 7%, 12% 123 121 Atlanta 68...101 103

S. C. (Brown) 102 104 Macon 100...102 103

Savannah 80...82 81 Macon now...102 103

Atlanta 116 116 Columbus 82...82 83

RAILROAD STOCKS

Gt. 7% 104 105 AT. & Char. 98 99

Aug. 1st 98 99 Aug. 1st 115 117

Southwestern 114 116 At. & W. P. 98 100

South Car. 30 35 C. & A. 28 33

**Mr. Tolson.**

NEW YORK, October 12.—The stock market opened weak to-day and declined 1/2 to 1 percent, but this decline was soon recovered. Northern Pacific preferred monopolized speculative attention in early trading. After it was little support accorded the market was withdrawn and speculation continued weak until after 2 p.m., when price declined 1/2 to 3/4 percent, the latter Oregon Transcontinental, which fell to 47 1/2, Denver fell 1 1/2, Northern Pacific preferred 1 1/2 percent to 62 1/2, other active shares 1/2 to 1/4. This was succeeded by a steady tone, which after 2 p.m. developed into comparative buoyancy. Many shares advanced to the highest point of the day. Nothern Pacific rose to 29 1/2, per cent, preferred to 64 1/2, Union Pacific to 88 1/2, Missouri Pacific to 94 1/2, New York Central to 111 1/2, Reading to 59 1/2, Union Pacific to 88 1/2, and Western Union to 75 1/2. Just before the close there was a sudden raid on Lake Shore, which fell off 1/2 and caused a sympathetic decline of 1/2 to 3/4 percent in the general market; the raid was based on the report that the Pennsylvania road had issued a circular making a sharp reduction on rates from Philadelphia to New York, and New York, and along the West Shore road in opposition to the New York Central. The decline in the market was brought about before the report could be investigated. After business hours it was learned that the officers of the companies concerned that the reports were made of whole or in part, and that the Boston and Albany and the Shore road if not elsewhere, precluded the possibility of any such action as was attributed to the Pennsylvania company. The report was made on the basis of a circular, it is to be said that a prominent local operator who had been credited with a desire to cover was indirectly the cause of the circulation of the report. Other reports which were not considered reliable were to the effect that the West Shore road had been leased to the Grand Trunk of Canada, and still later to the Philadelphia, no official confirmation of which could be obtained. It was admitted that the road was in the hands of the West Shore road, and in progress, but they are not yet sufficiently advanced to permit of any positive statements in regard to the same. It is intimated that the difficulty between the Two roads, Pacific and the disastrous income bondholders is likely to be compromised by the payment of the back interest claimed, partly in scrip and partly in cash. The Two roads subsequently rallied to 12 1/2, and the latter to 40 bid; Alton preferred sold down to 81 per cent, Milwaukee last night, and the former preference to 75 per cent, Minneapolis and St. Paul to 20, Oregon Improvement 23 to 25 per cent, Colorado coal 23 to 24, New Central Coal 20 to 21 per cent. Transactions aggregated \$20,875,000.

Trading—Exchanges, \$1,415,000; Charter, 7,500,000; Gov't Bonds, stronger 40 1/2%; bid; 42 1/2; bid; 43 1/2%; state bonds dull.

A. & Class A 2 to 5... 42 1/2 43 1/2 44 1/2 45 1/2

Class B 100... 183 185 187 189 191

A. & Class C 44... 104 105 106 107 108

Georgia 78 more... 104 105 106 107 108

Georgia do... 103 104 105 106 107

Georgia 78 more... 104 105 106 107 108

## THROUGH THE CITY.

A GLIMPSE OF CURRENT EVENTS IN ATLANTA.

The Day's Doings in Public Offices—The Record of the Courts, the Railroads and the Hotels—Real Estate Operations—Gossip of All Kinds—Items of General Interest, Etc.

The West End and Atlanta street railroad will begin running cars Monday.

MASON'S physicians yesterday announced that the chances for his recovery are augmenting every day.

JENNIE SOCKWELL was exceedingly low last night. The police are yet in ignorance concerning her assailant.

The case of Carroll vs. City of Atlanta is still on trial in the superior court, but will be concluded to-day.

There was a meeting of the board of health yesterday in Mayor Goodwin's office. Nothing of any general interest was transacted.

There will be no bar meeting in the superior court until Monday morning, when the trial calendar for the week will be made up.

The residence of Mr. George Harman, on Wheat street, was burglarized night before last. A watch and several articles of jewelry were stolen.

The people of Marietta street complain of the condition of the street near the public school buildings. The sidewalk is in an unpleasant state of incompleteness.

Mr. RICHARD WYNN, at Marietta, notified the police yesterday that two fine cows had been stolen from him Thursday night and that he had traced them to Atlanta. The police are on the lookout.

HENRY PHILLIPS, a carpenter, yesterday fell from the roof of a house on McDonough street and broke his right thigh. Phillips was repairing the roof and his fall was due to an insecure foot rest.

The levels for the new line of street cars of the Metropolitan line were being run out Hunter street yesterday. The track will lead from Peachtree to the cemetery, and return by way of Fair street.

The residence of Mr. David Homer on Magnolia street came near being destroyed by fire night before last. A coal of fire dropped from the cook stove and in a short time the kitchen floor was in a blaze. Hand work saved the building.

JAMES BLACK, a brakeman on an East Tennessee freight train, was knocked from his train by the Jones street bridge yesterday morning at 3 o'clock and was seriously injured. He is now at 23 West 1st street in a critical condition.

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting of the Directors—The Charter Accepted and Plans for the Building Perfected.

Yesterday there was a meeting of the directors of the Atlanta chamber of commerce to consider the charter recently granted by the superior court of Fulton county. The charter was read and agreed to by all the directors, thus completing the legal existence of the new chamber of commerce.

The plan of the new chamber of commerce building on the corner of Peachtree and Hunter streets have been perfected by the architects. Fay and Hichburg, so as to meet all the wants of the chamber of commerce. The building will present a very dignified appearance and will be finished with every convenience and comfort. It will be composed of handsome brick, trimmed with granite. It will be located on the second floor will be the chamber of commerce hall. The third floor will be the quarters of the commercial club and the fourth floor will be fitted for a large number of offices. The basement, which will be the basement of the building, will be light and airy, will be well suited for offices. The issue of \$40,000 per cent bonds will be made soon. It is thought that this will readily go as per the excellent interests and securities offered. The members of the chamber are enthusiastic over the success of an enterprise which will supply a want they have long experienced.

## FUNERAL OF MRS. COL. BROYLES.

The Ceremonies Attending the Burial of a Noble and Accomplished Lady.

Yesterday morning the friends of Colonel E. N. Broyles and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Broyles, his estimable consort, gathered to perform the last rites of burial of the mortal remains of the latter. The body was encased in a handsome casket and carried to St. Philip's church at 10 a.m. The service was read by Rev. R. C. Foutz, rector and a kinsman of the deceased, in a most impressive and touching manner.

"Lord, sing 'Asleep in Jesus'" and "I would not live always" in fine sympathy with the sad occasion. The body was then excoeted to the family plot in Oakland cemetery where the final rites were performed and the mortal remains were laid to rest while the immortal spirit rested above in its divinely appointed eternal refuge.

The pall bearers were: Colonel Wm. Markham, Colonel M. L. Walker, Colonel W. J. Judson, Major General R. F. Tyler, Hon. Andrew Murphy, Malcolm Johnson and Isham F. Smith. Judge Hammond adjourned the superior court from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. to give opportunity to show their sympathy with the dear departed. The attendance of friends was large and the feeling of sorrow most general.

**THE ATLANTA CUSTOM HOUSE.**

The Treasury Department Refuses to Accept the Bond of the Central Railroad.

When the Central railroad gave the requisite bond for the delivery of goods at the Atlanta custom house, it was thought that the last obstacle to the appearance of this city as a full-fledged port of entry had been removed. Another and an unexpected trouble, however, has arisen. The secretary of the treasury has refused to accept the bond of the Central railroad for the delivery of goods to New York. The reason given is that the Ocean Steamship company, which is under bond, has imported Atlanta merchandise first to New York. This has been transferred to the Ocean Steamship company, which is under bond. The secretary claims that the rulings of the department are against the acceptance of bonds for a second loading. The government has bonds from the trans-Atlantic steamers and from the steamers to Savannah. It does not want to pay a bond on Atlanta in addition to these for the delivery of Atlanta goods. Collier, Powers says this ruling of the treasurer has shut off goods from coming direct to Atlanta for the present. But he admits that the difficulty will be obviated before long. The difficulty is for the Ocean steamship company to give bond for the delivery of goods in Atlanta. Then it can take them to New York and bring them to Savannah and on to Atlanta. The government will then run in connection with the steamship company. The collector says that the foreign bills of lading are sent direct to him for all Atlanta's goods.

If the bill of lading is sent direct to him, this custom house would have paid the government more than \$6,000 since he took charge. A great many more goods would be imported direct if all difficulties were removed to importers. The custom house could be made a genuine port of entry and that would pay if the treasury department would only give it a fair chance.

## ALDRIDGE NOT GUILTY.

The Board of Police Commissioners Inquire Into the Charges Against Aldridge and Harris.

There was a called session of the board of police commissioners last night. The meeting was held in the commissioner's chamber at the city prison and was attended by a full board. The object of the meeting was the trial of Patrolman Aldridge and Supernumerary Harris, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer. The evidence against the accused was depoised by Annie and Fannie Price, who reside at 29 Whitehall street and whose house the police had searched with belief that they had committed a robbery. The Price sisters both stated that the policemen came to their house twice on the night preceding the 1st of October and that they had been drinking. They also said that when the second visit was made both policemen were drunk and behaved in a brutal manner, and that Patrolman Aldridge drew his pistol and threatened to kill Fannie Price.

The defense alleged that the two girls were restrained from striking Fannie Price once only by the interference of her sister, Annie Price. The defense introduced J. C. Thompson, Patrolmen Price, W. C. Brown and Price, who then established the fact they went to the house on their second visit for the purpose of arresting a man named Manning whom they believed was connected with the robbery. The police had been drinking when they came to the house.

Acting Postmaster Camp has issued the following important request: "Boss holders will confer a favor on the postmaster by promptly reporting to him all errors of distribution which come under his notice. If a letter is lost, do not drop it in the letter box, or deliver it to its rightful owner; neither hand to any clerk, but please hand to the postmaster or his assistant."

The office of the postmaster is not graced by the presence of a postmaster. One who might have been a Jerry Lyle or a Jimbo, if she were not hand enough to be a native Georgian.

There was a great deal of "buzz" around the post office over the incident against Colley and Nall. The buzz seems to think there was a volcano concealed somewhere in the vicinities. Perhaps there is.

Patrolman Aldridge's statement and then the board of commissioners went into secret session. The secret session continued for quite a while and it was quite lively. When an adjournment was had it was announced that the board had voted the policemen not guilty of the charges upon which they were tried.

## AFTER HIS DAUGHTER.

Mr. Muller Leaves for Lynchburg—Station House Keeper Fonte Returns.

Mr. Muller yesterday morning left for Lynchburg, Va. He went in response to a telegram from his daughter, asking him to come for her, and he will probably return about Sunday. Station-house keeper Fonte returned from Virginia night before last, having accompanied Sheriff and Deacon T. R. Cameron who sat at and ate telegraphed the Lynchburg officials that he would reach that place on the following Wednesday. In reply to that telegram, Sheriff and Deacon told him to come to Lynchburg as soon as possible. Last evening Miss Fonte that Bowman had been released. At once Chief of Police Lee, of Richmond, wired the Lynchburg authorities to re-arrest Bowman; that the police had been requested to do so. The Lynchburg authorities wired back that they would do so. But the telegram was received at Lynchburg too late, for as soon as Bowman was released he and Mrs. Muller entered a carriage and drove to the station, where they were about to board the train when some one who was friendly to them in Lynchburg informed Bowman that the officers were again after him. The officers had been sent to Lynchburg to apprehend Bowman and Miss Muller parted. The former to essay the trip to New York the latter to the house of a friend at Amhurst court, where she was staying. She should follow him. This was agreed upon so it would diminish Bowman's chances for arrest. The officers at Charlottesville and Alexandria were directed to apprehend Bowman and Miss Muller and were directed to arrest the couple immediately after leaving Miss Muller at Amhurst. Courthouse. Bowman had his coat and stockings of a d—l changed his coal programme. Bowman and Miss Muller parted.

The officers followed them and captured them.

It is to be remembered that in July 1879

one man Defoor and his wife were mysteriously murdered at their home near the ferry on the Chahahoochee river, while they were sleeping peacefully in their beds; seven arrests have been made since then, but none has been found guilty of the crime and acquitted, after having been once convicted and given a new trial. The affair remained shrouded in darkness until a few months ago when it was discovered that the wife was confined in jail to await the action of the grand jury at the present trial of the couple.

MADE A FULL CONFESSION

To Captain Wiley, of the Macon police, claiming

that he was present on the occasion of the murder,

and that while he was not a participant in the

actual killing, he could not help but witness

the result of his confession, a negro named Savinger was arrested near the ocean pier, and another negro named Brown was found and arrested

at the same time. Both were confined in jail there. While thus confined he

MADE A FULL CONFESSION

to Captain Wiley, of the Macon police, claiming

that he was present on the occasion of the murder,

and that while he was not a participant in the

actual killing, he could not help but witness

the result of his confession, a negro named Savinger was arrested near the ocean pier, and another negro named Brown was found and arrested

at the same time. Both were confined in jail there. While thus confined he

MADE A FULL CONFESSION

to Captain Wiley, of the Macon police, claiming

that he was present on the occasion of the murder,

and that while he was not a participant in the

actual killing, he could not help but witness

the result of his confession, a negro named Savinger was arrested near the ocean pier, and another negro named Brown was found and arrested

at the same time. Both were confined in jail there. While thus confined he

MADE A FULL CONFESSION

to Captain Wiley, of the Macon police, claiming

that he was present on the occasion of the murder,

and that while he was not a participant in the

actual killing, he could not help but witness

the result of his confession, a negro named Savinger was arrested near the ocean pier, and another negro named Brown was found and arrested

at the same time. Both were confined in jail there. While thus confined he

MADE A FULL CONFESSION

to Captain Wiley, of the Macon police, claiming

that he was present on the occasion of the murder,

and that while he was not a participant in the

actual killing, he could not help but witness

the result of his confession, a negro named Savinger was arrested near the ocean pier, and another negro named Brown was found and arrested

at the same time. Both were confined in jail there. While thus confined he

MADE A FULL CONFESSION

to Captain Wiley, of the Macon police, claiming

that he was present on the occasion of the murder,

and that while he was not a participant in the

actual killing, he could not help but witness

the result of his confession, a negro named Savinger was arrested near the ocean pier, and another negro named Brown was found and arrested

at the same time. Both were confined in jail there. While thus confined he

MADE A FULL CONFESSION

to Captain Wiley, of the Macon police, claiming

that he was present on the occasion of the murder,

and that while he was not a participant in the

actual killing, he could not help but witness

the result of his confession, a negro named Savinger was arrested near the ocean pier, and another negro named Brown was found and arrested

at the same time. Both were confined in jail there. While thus confined he

MADE A FULL CONFESSION

to Captain Wiley, of the Macon police, claiming

that he was present on the occasion of the murder,

and that while he was not a participant in the

actual killing, he could not help but witness

the result of his confession, a negro named Savinger was arrested near the ocean pier, and another negro named Brown was found and arrested

at the same time. Both were confined in jail there. While thus confined he

MADE A FULL CONFESSION

to Captain Wiley, of the Macon police, claiming

that he was present on the occasion of the murder,

and that while he was not a participant in the

actual killing, he could not help but witness

the result of his confession, a negro named Savinger was arrested near the ocean pier, and another negro named Brown was found and arrested

at the same time. Both were confined in jail there. While thus confined he

MADE A FULL CONFESSION

to Captain Wiley, of the Macon police, claiming

that he was present on the occasion of the murder,

and that while he was not a participant in the

actual killing, he could not help but witness

the result of his confession, a negro named Savinger was arrested near the ocean pier, and another negro named Brown was found and arrested

at the same time. Both were confined in jail there. While thus confined he

MADE A FULL CONFESSION

to Captain Wiley, of the Macon police, claiming

that he was present on the occasion of the murder,

and that while he was not a participant in the

actual killing, he could not help but witness

the result of his confession, a negro named Savinger was arrested near the ocean pier, and another negro named Brown was found and arrested

at the same time. Both were confined in jail there. While thus confined he

MADE A FULL CONFESSION

to Captain Wiley, of the Macon police, claiming

that he was present on the occasion of the murder,

and that while he was not a participant in the

actual killing, he could not help but witness

the





